

DAILY JOURNAL.

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TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 12.

POSITION OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—In our editorial correspondence it will be seen that the Whigs stand ready to cast their votes for the least objectionable of the Locofoco candidates for the U. S. Senate. A large majority of the Whig members, we firmly believe, will vote for no man who is not decidedly opposed to the extension of the institution of slavery. For proof of this we would direct the attention of our readers to the proceedings, in another column, from which it will be seen that the Whigs have already manifested their attachment to free-soil principles by moving instructions and requests to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and that in the House, where the Locofocos have a majority of twenty, they prevented the second reading of Mr. Julian's resolution. It will be well for the public, and those who voted for Martin Van Buren particularly, to watch the conduct of the present Locofoco Legislature! We predict that, among other democratic acts, they will defeat an efficient system of common schools. The truth is—educate the masses, and there is an end to Locofocoism for ever and ever.

COL. LEHMANOWSKY.—By referring to our advertising columns our readers will find that this distinguished individual—who was a follower of Napoleon in his career, and an officer of his army—has signified his intention of giving our citizens two lectures on the character, disposition and manners of Napoleon, both on the battle-field and in the cabinet, &c. &c. Our citizens should avail themselves of this opportunity of learning the singular traits in the character of one, who, in his brief career, probably made more commotion than any individual the world ever gave birth to. Col. Lehmanowsky's lectures are highly spoken of by the press generally.

By reference to a telegraph despatch from Columbus, Ohio, received at Louisville on Friday night—which may be found in another column of to-day's paper—our readers will discover that the locofocos have succeeded in electing a Speaker in the Ohio Senate, which is composed of thirty-six members, half of whom are whigs and the other half locofocos. No compromise can be made in the House. The conduct of the locofocos from Monday until Friday is represented as having been disgraceful in the extreme. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Monday, says the Louisville Journal, two hours before the usual time of meeting, a few taps of the State House bell were heard, and the Locofocos, all of whom had been previously apprised of the unusual proceeding, went to the State house, where they were sworn in by Judge Reed, the dignified functionary who was last year arrested in Cleveland for an attempted rape upon a servant girl.

At a regular hour, the bell of the State house was rung, and the Whigs proceeded to the legislative Hall, where they found the Locofocos; with a speaker in the chair, in possession. A Whig ascended the steps of the speaker's desk and called upon the assembly to come to order, and then, according to custom, introduced last year's clerk of the House; requesting him to call the roll of members. The individual whom the Locofocos had placed in the chair said he would call the roll also. The clerk and the Locofoco speaker commenced calling the roll at the same time and a most delightful state of confusion was the consequence. In the uproar nothing like order was observed in any part of the house. The crowd in the lobbies enjoyed the scene and did every thing in their power to increase the turmoil. After the Whig members had been regularly sworn in, a leading Whig moved an adjournment, which was carried and the Whigs left the House. The Locofoco members remained at their desks and instead of going home, like gentlemen, to their dinners, pulled out crackers, cheese, and sausages, and proceeded to a general munching in imitation of the illustrious Sawyer.

We look upon the conduct of the Locofocos as utterly indefensible. They met at a much earlier hour than usual and got up their counterfeited organization while the Whigs were absent waiting for the usual hour of meeting to come round. The Whigs went to the State house at the regular hour, and proceeded to organize in the customary way. That was the only course left them, for they could not sanction the unprecedented revolutionary course of the Locofocos by sustaining what had been done.

We hope the Whigs will do nothing by which the dignity and decency of the party will be compromised. They should be at once prudent and firm, resolved to maintain their rights and to respect those of their opponents. We trust that some kind of compromise may be effected between the parties, and that nothing more disgraceful than what has already occurred will be suffered to take place.

Governor's Message.—We will lay this document before our readers to-morrow.

A PILGRIM RELIC.—We are sorry to be obliged to record, says the Boston Traveller of November 25th, the destruction of that venerable relic of the Pilgrims, the old Pear Tree at Eastham, planted by Gov. Prince, of Plymouth Colony, more than two centuries ago. The Yarmouth Register informs us that the tree was blown down during the late gale.

This interesting memorial of the Pilgrim band stood, we believe, upon the farm of Mr. Freeman, Eastham, once the dwelling place of Gov. Prince, by whose hands the tree is said to have been planted.

About the year 1643 the Plymouth Company, discovering that they had settled upon a very barren soil, began to look about for a better place; and, after various explorations, they pitched upon Nauset, (now Eastham,) and having purchased the land of the Indians, they agreed all to go there together, it being considered undesirable to separate and weaken the company. A portion of the company—of whom Mr. Prince, afterwards Governor, was one—went and commenced a settlement at Nauset, Mr. Prince occupying the spot now included in Mr. Freeman's farm, where he planted this pear tree. Before the whole company, however, had made arrangements to remove to Nauset the project was abandoned, and it was concluded to continue at Plymouth. Mr. Prince and his party remained at Nauset, where some of the land had been cleared and long improved by the Indians. Mr. Prince, even after he had been chosen Governor, continued to reside at Nauset.

We had an opportunity, says the Traveller, in the summer of 1847, of paying our respect to the Prince Pear Tree. It was then yielding fruit to the seventh or eighth generation. At the time we copied, from some source not now recollected, the following lines, which purported to be addressed to the old Pear Tree by a descendant of one of Gov. Prince's companions in the settlement:

Old time has thinned thy boughs, old Pilgrim Tree,
And bow'd the with the weight of many years;
Yet, 'mid the frosts of age, thy bloom we see,
And yearly still thy mellow fruit appears.
Venerable emblem of our sires of yore!
Like them thou hast performed life's labors well;
And when, like them, thy days are past and o'er,
These lines may help thy lengthen'd stories tell.

HONEST OLD PENNSYLVANIA.—The Louisville Morning Courier of Saturday last, says. Now that the "noise and confusion" of the Presidential battle has subsided, and we are enabled quietly to review the incidents of the contest, we cannot refrain from congratulating our friends here, natives of the Keystone, upon the glorious realization of their ardent hopes and wishes that she would cast her twenty-six votes for "honest Old Zack."

Truly, our friends, Pennsylvania born, have reason to be proud of the State of their nativity. She has given her votes to Gen. Taylor by a proud majority over all opponents, and she has elected him to the Presidency.

Pennsylvania was the battle ground, and she was overrun by hosts of "Goths and Vandals" reeking from the "offices" at Washington, scattering gold, and promises broadcast over the soil. Nobly did her sturdy, honest yeomanry do their whole duty. They redeemed the character of their State and rebuked every attempt to bribe or drive them to the support of the corrupt party who had deceived them in 1844.

All hail! Honest old Pennsylvania!

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, says the United States Gazette of the 2d, one of the sailors formerly belonging to the ship Kalamazoo, sentenced to three years imprisonment and fine, for mutiny on board that ship some six months since, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. This was the third to kill himself, and it succeeded. Poor fellow!—efforts were made to get him and his comrades under sentence, a pardon; and we are in hopes that the President will release the rest of them.

VOTE OF THE WISCONSIN NORWEGIANS.—The Nordlyset, the organ of the Norwegians, of Racine, gives the following vote of two towns which contain a large Norwegian population:—

Town	Taylor	Van Buren	Cass
Norway	3	67	3
Rochester	113	167	21

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF ATTRACTION.—The Edinburgh Journal of Sciences has a very interesting paper, by Dr. Hancock, on the motions that result from merely mixing a few drops of alcohol with a small phial of Laurel Oil. To exhibit this singular phenomenon, which seems to bear some analogy with the motions of the planetary orbs, the drops of alcohol should be introduced at different intervals of time. A revolving or circular motion instantly commences in the oil, carrying the alcoholic globules through a series of mutual attractions and repulsions, which will last for many days. The round bodies, which seem to move with perfect freedom through the fluid, turn in small eccentric curve at each extremity of their course, passing each other rapidly without touching. In the course of his experiments, Dr. Hancock observed particles of the fluid to separate in large globular portions; these commenced a similar revolution, and the smaller ones quitted their course and revolved about the larger, while the latter still pursued their gyrations after the manner of primary planets and their secondaries.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday Night,
December 7, 1848.

TO THE JUNIOR.—I did not write last night for the reason that I had nothing of interest to our readers to communicate. nor is there anything at this time worth paying postage for. Yesterday and to-day has been like every day that I have passed here, rainy, muddy and disagreeable, and the fog is piled up so thick while I write that you might hang your hat on it—I have not seen the face of the Sun since I left home.

I have not visited the capital to-day, and I merely dropped in for a moment yesterday, but I believe there has been nothing done in either House of importance, save the appointing a day to go into the election of U. S. Senator, and Secretary of State—Monday next has been agreed upon by both Houses. To-night the locos hold a caucus to decide, if possible, upon the candidate for Senator, I do not think they will be able to agree, and it is the opinion of the whigs that they will break up their meeting in bitter feeling, that the friends of neither candidate will yield. Whitcomb is evidently the strong man, and it is against him that all other factions are warring. Owen has some positive strength in the "Pocket," but his chance is not so good as Chamberlain's even. The locos will court the Free Soilers in this election and they have not forgotten Mr. Owen's course upon the Texas question—if the caucus decide, Whitcomb will be the man, if it does not, some one not now spoken of may succeed. What will be the course of the whigs I am not able to say. They will certainly hold a meeting and come to some determination before the day fixed for the election, and it is possible—seeing how hopeless their chance is for effecting any thing for our party—that they may pick out the least objectionable among our opponents and cast their votes for him—John Law for instance. This course I know is favored by some of the leaders of our party in the Legislature. For my part I care not who among our opponents succeeds so that Robt. Dale Owen is left at home. I hope our State will not be further disgraced by sending him to the Senate.

The Whigs held a meeting in the Senate chamber last night to decide upon the time for holding our State Convention. After considerable discussion, and some opposition to an early day, the first Wednesday in January was finally chosen. The Locos will hold their convention at the usual time, the 8th of January, and the Free Soilers on the 18th of the same month; so you see the Whigs will be first in the field, and if they commence the work in the right spirit and work up to the day of the election I have no doubt they will succeed. I believe it is in contemplation to compliment the noble Whigs of the First Congressional District by selecting one of the candidates for our gubernatorial ticket from that section. I am not permitted to mention names, but I believe the party might go farther and not find so good a man as the one I have mentioned as the Lieut. Governor.

The Governor delivered his message to the two Houses to-day at 2 o'clock. I did not hear it and have not been able yet to procure a copy. Of one thing you may be assured, he was too smart to commit himself to anything while the election for Senator is yet to come off. No doubt "changes are going on in his own mind" on the "free dirt" and any other questions, but until that election is disposed of Mr. Whitcomb will find it safest to ride the fence. He is an old fox in politics.

I must refer you the papers for the proceedings of the Legislature. Should any of the delegation from the "Pocket" distinguish themselves in a speech, you shall be apprised of it, and especially if it should be the Representative from Vanderburg.

Yours, &c.
THE EDITOR.

The editor of the Vicksburg Whig, in giving some returns from Arkansas, says "that they are still voting in that State, under the impression that it is going to take a longer time to beat Gen. Taylor than any other whig candidate who ever run in the United States."

PERSECUTION.—A member of the Society of Friends was lately taken by conscription, in Norway, to serve in the navy of that country. He refused to go on account of his conscientious scruples, whereupon he was sentenced to receive three times twenty seven lashes on his bare back, and continue to serve as a cabin boy.

LIBERAL.—The French residents of New Orleans have subscribed \$1000 for the relief of the refugees from Guadeloupe, driven to Jamaica by the continued outbreaks in the former unfortunate island.

CONNECTICUT.—A Whig State Convention is called for the 20th inst., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers.

Gerrit Smith's vote for President in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and Ohio is 3791.

VOLUNTEERS FOR YUCATAN.—Among the officers of the regiment now forming in New Orleans for Yucatan, is Lieutenant McDonald, who served under Old Zack at the battle of Okeechobee in Florida. He has a taste for war.

[FROM THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.]

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8, 8 P. M.

The river is still rising, with 10-12 feet water in the channel—weather warm. Lumber is expected down the Allegheny to-night.—200 pairs of coal boats left during the present rise for ports below.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 8, P. M.

The Senate elected a Democratic Speaker.—Sergeant-at-Arms, not yet chosen. In the House no progress was made. The Whigs submitted their ultimatum to the Democrats. It is signed by eight Free Soilers including Townsend and Van Doren—and it has been agreed by Whigs that the contesters from Hamilton county, be excluded until the House organize, and their cases settled. No business to be done until then except meetings of the Senate to count the Governors vote. Leiter, the Democratic chairman, pronounced the resolution out of order. Pugh, appealing, Leiter was sustained. Pennington, whig, offered a resolution that whigs are ready to receive any fair proposition. Carried.
House adjourned until to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, P. M.

The Foreign news is not yet digested, but holders are asking lower prices for flour. The market is very much unsettled.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, P. M.

On Thursday, both Houses of Congress adjourned until Monday next, out of respect for Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, recently deceased.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 9, P. M.

The Senate has not as yet made any choice for sergeant-at-arms.

In the House, no further progress has been made toward an organization. The Whigs again renewed their proposition which was submitted yesterday. The Democrats still hold their former position, and have appointed a committee to procure preaching to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, P. M.

The steamship Canada has not yet arrived, although now fully due.

Four deaths yesterday of Cholera at Staten Island Hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, P. M.

FLOUR.—The market for Flour is stagnant and prices are a shade lower. Sales of two thousand bbls at \$5, \$5.18 and \$5.25.

PORK.—Sales of 150 bbls Mess Pork at \$12 37 and 12.50.

SALES OF WHISKY 24c24c—market dull.

Nothing doing in Bacon to-day.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton to-day comprise 200 bales at 64 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, P. M.

The Foreign news has as yet had no effect except to check business.

CORN.—Holders of corn and wheat are offering at lower rates.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8, P. M.

The flour market is easier than yesterday, and sales at \$2.75, a decline. Wheat has a downward tendency.

YOUR CHANCE, SIR.—One of those nondescript specimens of humanity called dandies, travelling through Connecticut a few days since, in his own, or borrowed conveyance, was brought up with a "round turn" at a toll gate, which he designed to have passed without paying the usual fee. When he found himself in limbo, from which he could not escape without "forking over," he inquired of a young lady who was in attendance at the gate, how much he had to pay before he could pass the formidable barrier.

"Three cents, sir, is the charge for single wagons," replied the young lady.

"Three cents is a three pence, the half of a sixpence; one of the smallest bits of silver in use, eh? young woman, am I right?" said the dandy, feeling in his pocket for his change.

"Three cents, sir, if you please," said the lady.

"In your office of highway man, young woman, you will subtract the amount of your demand from this piece, and return me the balance as conveniently quick as your ordinary locomotion will allow," said the dandy gentleman, at the same time purposely dropping a shilling into the mud beneath his wagon. "Ah! there it is in the mud, I declare. I would not dirty my fingers for twenty of them." The young lady took the shilling from the mud where he had dropped it—went into the house, and returned with nine cents, which she placed immediately under the wheel, where she had taken up the shilling.

"Hillo, hillo, young woman, what is it you mean," said the dandy. "Why don't you put that coin in my hand, eh?" The girl archly replied, "Sir, I found your money under the wagon, there you will find your change," and as she turned to go into the house, she gave the fellow a most significant smile, and added, "I wouldn't dirty my fingers for twenty of them; would you, Mr. Dandy man? ha, ha—there's your change sir," and she closed the door.

The gentleman dismounted—picked up his copper, and was off at full speed impatient to get out of sight and hearing. If he should ever happen in that country again, he will take care how he makes change with Yankee girls.

ZACHARY TAYLOR proves to be a very old name, as the New York Sun says, that "in the list of emigrants from Gravesend, who embarked for Virginia, January 6, 1635, on board the "Thomas and John," Richard Lambard, master, occurs the name 'Zachary Taylor, aged 24.'"

The river is very high at this point and rising.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate of its organization, and requesting the appointment of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was ready to receive his annual communication; which committee on the part of the Senate was appointed.

By Mr. Miller, a bill providing for the election of United States Senators by a viva voce vote.

By Mr. Orth, a joint resolution relative to the further extension of slavery, as follows:—

Whereas the people regard the institution of human slavery as a great moral and political evil, and Whereas the United States have recently acquired from the Republic of Mexico a large amount of territory, which is now free and which, in the opinion of this General Assembly, that Congress possesses the power under the Constitution to prohibit the extension of slavery into such territory, and that it is right and proper that such power be exercised by Congress, therefore be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence and vote in favor of the passage of a law providing that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

House, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Julian offered a joint resolution relative to the exclusion of slavery in the Territories of New Mexico and California, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for such prohibition. Passed to a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Julian moved to suspend the rules, that the joint resolution might now be read a second time.

Mr. Edmonson said that the resolution was offered prematurely, as no committee, to whom it could be referred, was yet appointed.

Mr. Julian replied by saying that the question embraced in the resolution had been fully discussed, and as no new facts could be elicited by referring it to a committee, such reference would be unnecessary.

Mr. Herian said he would vote for the suspension of the rules on condition that he should be allowed to offer an amendment, declaring that our Senators and Representatives should not be obliged to vote for such exclusion until after the 4th of March next.

The rules were not suspended—ayes 39 noes 56.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The members of Congress are slowly coming in, and, as usual, those from the greatest distance arrived first. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, is here, and apparently in his usual health, having recovered from the effects of his wounds.

We have a story, from an authentic source, which would seem to show that Gen. Taylor does not court advice as to the formation of his cabinet and general policy. An over-zealous whig, it is said, wrote to him, very urgently recommending that Mr. Clay should be consulted on these subjects, and stating that the writer had also written to Mr. Clay in regard to the matter. The old General enveloped the letter and sent it back to the writer, without comment. I have no doubt that he has been encumbered with advice as to his public course, and that he will pay as little attention to it as it deserves.

If we may credit another anecdote which has found its way into the papers, the General has declared his policy in advance as to one important point—removals from office, to wit, that he will make no removals, except on the score of the want of fidelity or competency. It is to be presumed that, whatever course the President may take in regard to our new possessions in Mexico, Congress will attempt, at once, to settle all questions connected with the territories, by admitting California and New Mexico as a State in the Union; on an equal footing with the original States. This will settle it in such a manner that the South cannot complain though the necessary result will be to render the State a non-slaveholding State forever.

On the last night of the late session, while Mr. Benton's motion to recede from the Senate's amendment to the Oregon bill was pending, an attempt was made to reject or suspend that motion, with a view to propose a conference between the two Houses upon the question of slavery in the Territories. The attempt failed; but not until a project for a new compromise had been started, with some prospect of success.

The plan was to provide for the admission of California and New Mexico prospectively as a State—that is, whenever they should jointly embrace a certain number of free white American people. Mr. Foote stated at the time, that Mr. Webster, and several other Northern Senators, had been consulted upon this scheme, and given their assent to it. Mr. Benton put a stop to the matter by refusing to withdraw his motion—being determined to run no risk of the loss of the Oregon bill again. Mr. Foote subsequently published a letter in the Union, in which he stated that the Oregon bill was allowed to pass, with an express understanding that the northern Senators should agree to a compromise of the question, at the next session. But I am persuaded that the House will assent to no compromise, except that of admitting the new possessions as a State—by which means the whole difficulty will be avoided.

"THE WHIGS HAVE SUCCEEDED."—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 24th ult., has the following paragraph in reference to the President elect:

Gen. Taylor was asleep on board the steamer Magnolia, when news favorable to his election was received in an Evening Picayune. Some friends awoke him and communicated the fact that Pennsylvania had honored him with her electoral vote; his reply was: "Then the Whigs have succeeded," after which he went on with his snooze as if nothing had happened.

Jeremiah Hughes, editor and publisher of Nile's Register, died in Baltimore, a few days ago, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.